

TUR

TUNICK. *n. f.* [*tuniqua*, Fr. *tunica*, Lat.]

1. Part of the Roman dress.

The *tunicks* of the Romans, which answer to our waist-coats, were without ornaments, and with very short sleeves. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. Covering; integument; tunicle.

Lohocks and syrups abate and demulce the hoarseness of a cough, by mollifying the ruggedness of the intern *tunick* of the gullet. *Harvey on Conf.*Their fruit is locked up all winter in their gems, and well fenced with neat and close *tunicks*. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*The droply of the *tunica vaginalis* is owing to a preternatural discharge of that water continually separating on the internal surface of the *tunick*. *Sharp.*TUNICLE. *n. f.* [from *tunick*.] Cover; integument.The humours and *tunicles* are purely transparent, to let in the light and colour unfoiled. *Ray.*One single grain of wheat, barley, or rye, shall contain four or five distinct plants under one common *tunicle*; a very convincing argument of the providence of God. *Bentley.*TUNNAGE. *n. f.* [from *tun*.]

1. Content of a vessel measured by the tun.

The consideration of the riches of the ancients leads to that of their trade, and to enquire into the bulk and *tunnage* of their shipping. *Arbutnot.*2. Tax laid on a tun; as to levy *tunnage* and poundage.TUNNEL. *n. f.*

1. The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoke.

It was a vault y built for great dispence,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long *tunnel* thence
The smoke forth threw. *Fairy Queen.*The water being rarified, and by rarification resolved into wind, will force up the smoke, which otherwise might linger in the *tunnel*, and oftentimes reverse. *Watson's Arch.*

2. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels.

For the help of the hearing, make an instrument like a *tunnel*, the narrow part of the bigness of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger. *Bacon.*

3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and so resembling a funnel or tunnel.

To TUNNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form like a tunnel.

The Phalænae tribe inhabit the *tunnelled*, convolved leaves. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

2. To catch in a net.

3. This word is used by Derham for to make net-work; to reticulate.

Some birds not only weave the fibrous parts of vegetables, and curiously *tunnel* them into nests, but artificially suspend them on the twigs of trees. *Derham.*TUNNY. *n. f.* [*tunna*, Ital. *thynnus*, Lat.] A sea-fish.Some fish are boiled and preserved fresh in vinegar, as *tunny* and turbot. *Carew.*TUR. *n. f.* [I know not of what original.] A ram. This word is yet used in Staffordshire, and in other provinces.To TUR. *v. n.* To but like a ram.TURBAN. *n. f.* [A Turkish word.] The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.TURBANT. *n. f.* [from *turban*.] Wearing a turban.TURBANED. *adj.* [from *turban*.] Wearing a turban.That beat a Venetian, and traduc'd the state,
I took by the throat. *Shakespeare.*TURBARY. *n. f.* [*turbaria*, low Lat. from *turf*.] The right of digging turf.TURBID. *adj.* [*turbidus*, Latin.] Thick; muddy; not clear.Though lees make the liquid *turbid*, yet they refine the spirit. *Bacon.*

The brazen instruments of death discharge

Horrible flames, and *turbid* breasting clouds

Of smoke sulphureous, intermix'd with these

Large globous irons fly. *Philips.*

The ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh, and

limpid, become thick and *turbid*, as long as the earthquakelasts. *Woodv. Nat. Hist.*TURBIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *turbid*.] Muddiness; thickness.TURBINATED. *adj.* [*turbinatus*, Latin.]

1. Twisted; spiral.

Let mechanism here produce a spiral and *turbinated* motionof the whole moved body without an external director. *Bentley.*

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2. Among botanists plants are called *turbinated*, as some parts of them resemble, or are of a conical figure. *DeCand.*TURBINATION. *n. f.* [from *turbinatus*.] The art of turning like a top.TURBITH. *n. f.* [*turbithus*, Latin.] Yellow precipitate.I sent him twelve grains of *turbith* mineral, and purged it off with a bitter draught. I repeated the *turbith* once in three days; and the ulcers shell'd soon off. *Wise's Surgery.*TURBOT. *n. f.* [*turbot*, French and Dutch.] A delicate fish.Some fish are preserved fresh in vinegar, as *turbot*. *Carew.*

Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, the salmon, the

turbot. *Pemberton.*

Nor oysters of the Lucrine lake

My sober appetite would wish,

Nor *turbot*. *Dryden.*TURBULENCE. *n. f.* [*turbulencia*, Fr. *turbulencia*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; confusion.

I have dream'd

Of bloody *turbulence*; and this whole nightHath nothing been but forms of laughter. *Shakespeare.*

Oft-times notions where they light

On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,

Like *turbulences* in the affairs of men,

Over whose heads they roar, and seem to point;

They oft forebode and threaten ill. *Milton.*I come to calm thy *turbulence* of mind,If reason will refuse her sov'reign sway. *Dryden.*

2. Tumultuousness; liableness to confusion.

You think this *turbulence* of blood,

From stagnating preserves the food,

Which thus fermenting by degrees,

Exalts the spirits, sinks the less. *Swift.*TURBULENCE. *adj.* [*turbulentus*, Lat.]

1. Railing agitation; producing commotion.

From the clear milky juice allaying

Thirst, and refresh'd; nor envy'd them the wine,

Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*

2. Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation.

Calm region once,

And full of peace; now tost, and *turbulent*! *Milton.*

3. Tumultuous; violent.

What wondrous sort of death has heav'n design'd

For so untam'd, so *turbulent* a mind? *Dryden.*

Nor need we tell what anxious cares attend

The *turbulent* mirth of wine, nor all the kinds

Of maladies that lead to death's grim cave,

Wrought by intemperance. *Dryden.*Men of ambitious and *turbulent* spirits, that were diffus'dwith privacy, were allowed to engage in manner of state. *Bacon.*TURBULENCE. *adv.* [from *turbulent*.] Tumultuously; violently.TURCISM. *n. f.* [*turcismus*, low Latin.] The religion of the Turks.Methinks I am at Mecca, and hear a piece of *turcism*preached to me by one of Mahomet's priests. *De Witt.*He is condemned immediately, as preferring *turcism* to Christianity. *Arbutnot.*TURCOIS. *n. f.* [*turcois*, Dutch.] A precious stone.TURD. *n. f.* [*turdus*, Saxon.] Excrement.TURF. *n. f.* [*turf*, Saxon; *turf*, Dutch; *turf*, Swed. sh.] A

clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground.

Where was this lane?

Close by the battle, ditch'd, and wall'd with *turf*. *Shakespeare.**Turf* and peats are cheap fuels, and last long. *Bacon.*

Could that divide you from near ushering guides?

They left me weary on a grassy *turf*. *Milton.*Then living *turfs* upon his body lay. *Dryden.*

Each place some monument of this should bear;

I with green *turfs* would grateful altars raise. *Dryden.*

Their bucklers ring around,

Their trampling turns the *turfs*, and shakes the solid ground. *Dryden's F.*The ambassador every morning religiously sutured a *turf* of

earth dug out of his own native soil, to remind him that all

the day he was to think of his country. *Arbutnot.*

His flock daily crops

Their verdant dinner from the mossy *turfs*. *Philips.*

Sufficient.

Yet shall thy grave with rising flow'rs be dress'd,

And the green *turfs* lie lightly on thy breast. *Pope.*To TURF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with turfs.The face of the bank next the sea is *turfed*. *Mortimer.*TURFINES. *n. f.* [from *turf*.] The state of abounding with

turfs.

TURFY. *adj.* [from *turf*.] Full of turfs.TURGENT. *adj.* [*turgens*, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tu-

mid.

Where humours are *turgent*, it is necessary not only topurge them, but also to strengthen the infested part. *Gen. 1st.*

The clusters clear.

White o'er the *turgent* film the living dew. *Thomson.*

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TURGESCE. *n. f.* [*turgesens*, Lat.]

1. The act of swelling; the state of being swollen.

The infant *turgescence* is not to be taken off, but by me-dicines of higher natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*TURGID. *adj.* [*turgidus*, Lat.]

1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before.

A bladder, moderately fill'd with air, and strongly tied,

held near the fire grew *turgid* and hard; and brought nearer,suddenly broke with a vehement noise. *Boyle.*

The spirits embroil'd with the malignity, and drowned in

the blood *turgid* and tumified by the febril fermentation, areby phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Disburthen thou thy sapless wood

Of its rich progeny; the *turgid* fruitAbounds with mellow liquor. *Philips.*Those channels *turgid* with th' obstructed tideStretch their small holes and make their meshes wide. *Bla.*

2. Pompous; tumid; fallacious; vainly magnificent.

Some have a violent and *turgid* manner of talking and

thinking; whatsoever they judge of is with a tincture of this

vanity. *Watts's Logic.*TURGIDITY. *n. f.* [from *turgid*.] State of being swollen.

The fore-runners of an apoplexy are dulness, flowiness of

speech, vertigos, weakness, wateryness, and *turgidity* of theeyes. *Arbutnot on Diet.*TURKEY. *n. f.* [*gallina turcica*, Lat.] A large domestic fowl

brought from Turkey.

Here he comes swelling like a *turkey-cock*. *Shakespeare.*The *turkey-cock* hath swelling gills, the hen less. *Bacon.*

So speeds the wily fox,

Who lately fill'd the *turkey's* callow care. *Gay.*TURKOIS. *n. f.* [*turquois*, French, from *turkey*.] A blue stone

numbered among the meaner precious stones, now discovered

to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.

Those bony bodies found among copper-ores are tinged

with green or blue: the *turcois* stone, as it is commonly filedby lapidaries, is part of a bone so tinged. *Woodward.*TURKSCAP. *n. f.* An herb. *Ains.*TURM. *n. f.* [*turmes*, Lat.] A troop. Not in use.Legions and cohorts, *turns* of horse and wings. *Milton.*TURNERICK. *n. f.* [*turmerica*, Lat.] An Indian root which

makes a yellow dye.

TURMOIL. *n. f.* [derived by Skinner from *tremaille*, French,a mil-hopper, more probably derived from *moil*, to labour.]

Trouble; disturbance; harassing uneasiness; tumultuous mo-

llestion. Little in use.

He sucks, with torment and *turmoil*,To force me live and will not let me die. *Spenser.*There I'll rest, as after much *turmoil*A blissful soul doth in dylfium. *Shakespeare.*Blinded greatness ever in *turmoil*,Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*Happy when I, from this *turmoil* set free,That peaceful and divine assembly see. *DeWitt.*To TURMOIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harass with commotion. Out of use.

That is not fault of will in those godly fathers, but the

troublesome occasion, wherewith that wretched realm hath con-

tinually been *turmoiled*. *Spenser.*

It is her fatal misfortune above all other countries, to be mi-

serably *turmoiled* and *turmoiled* with the storms of affliction. *Spenser.*

Haughty Juno, who with endless broil,

Did earth, and heav'n and love himself *turmoil*,At length aton'd, her friendly pow'r shall join. *Dryden.*

2. To weary; to keep in uneasiness.

Having newly left those grammatic shallows, where they

stuck unreasonably to learn a few words, on the sudden are

transported to be tost and *turmoiled* with their unballastedwits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy. *Milton.*To TURN. *v. a.* [*turnman*, Sax. *turner*, Fr. from *turne*, Lat.]

1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move

round; to revolve.

She would have made Hercules *turn* the spit; yea andhave cleft his club to make the fire too. *Shakespeare.*He *turn'd* me about with his finger and thumb, as onewould set up a top. *Shakespeare.*

Here's a knocking, indeed: if a man were porter of hell-

gate he should have old *turning* the key. *Shakespeare.*

They in numbers that compute

Days, months and years, towards his all-cheating lamp

Turn swift their various motions, or are *turn'd*By his magnetic beam. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. To put the upper side downwards; to shift with regard to the

sides.

When the hen has laid her eggs so that she can cover them,

what care does she take in *turning* them frequently, that allparts may partake of the vital warmth? *Addison.*

3. To change with respect to position.

Expert

When to advance, or stand, or *turn* the swayOf battle. *Milton.*

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He bid his angels *turn* ascant the poles. *Milton.*

4. To change the state of the balance.

You weigh equally, a feather will *turn* the scale. *Shakespeare.*

If I survive, shall Troy the less prevail,

A single soul's too light to *turn* the scale. *Dryden.*

5. To bring the inside out.

He called me for;

And told me I had *turn'd* the wrong side out. *Shakespeare.*

The vast abyss

Up from the bottom *turn'd* by furious winds. *Milton.*

6. To change as to the posture of the body, or direction of the

look.

His gentle dumb expression *turn'd* at lengthThe eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton.*

The rage of thirst and hunger now suppress'd,

The monarch *turns* him to his royal guest. *Pope's Odyssey.*7. To turn on a lathe by moving round. [*turne*, Lat.]As the *turning* one foot of a pair of compasses on a plane,

and moving about the other foot, describes a circle with the

moving point; so any *turning* picture, placed on two points,

as on an axis, and moved about, also describes a circle con-

centric to the axis; and an edge-tool *turn'd* steady to that part

of the outside of the substance, will in a circumvolution of

that substance, cut off all the parts that lie farther off the axis,

and make the outside also concentric to the axis. This is the

whole sum of *turning*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

The whole lathe is made strong, because the matter it

turns being metal, is heavier than wood, and with forceable

coming about, would, if the lathe were light, make it tremble,